THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. MR. CLARK WOODMAN should have

closed that epistolary autobiography with

a postscript: "Burn this letter."

KANS AS CITY is now talking of securing a city hall. In push and enterprise Kansas City is following closely on the heels of Omaha.

MR. FURAY has "a thousand reasons" why he does not want a city hall erected. One of them is probably that he takes pride in the present structure.

A LETTER purporting to have been written by President Cleveland, criticising the New York democratic state ticket, is pronounced a forgery. CHICAGO can brag of its base ball vic-

tory, while St. Louis can boast of its "Veiled Prophets." The latter attractions draws the larger crowd, and is the more profitable. THE Philadelphia Star says "if you are

a public man think twice always before you write a letter once." This sentiment will commend itself to several Nebraska politicians.

More than 171,000 barrels of flour were milled at Minneapolis last week, Some of these days Omaha will awaken to a sense of her short-sightedness in refusing to manufacture the flour for her own consumption.

THE Irish patriots of Boston join hands with those of the West in declining the New York programme of sending orators to Ireland. It is boodle and not buncombe that is most needed by Charles Stewart Parnell and his able lieutenants.

NEW York city has 103,000 new buildings erected this year, and the number is rapidy growing. Philadelphia, with scarcely two-thirds the population has nearly an equal number owing to the beneficient operation of her loan and building associations.

.LITIGATION is about the most costly luxury people can indulge in. A lawsuit has just been ended at Waterloo, Iowa, which has lasted eleven years. It arose over the theft of four calves. The costs. fees and expenses are estimated at \$20. 000, and several once prosperous farmers have been bankrupted.

SERGEANT BRAINARD, who suffered and froze with Greeley, is waiting patiently for a promotion to one of the seventeen vacant lieutenancies in the army. It is understood that the president proposes to hold them open for the surplus of next year's graduating class at West Point, but he might consistently make an exception in a case so well deserving as that of Sergeant Brainard.

THE BEE calls the attention of Nebraska merchants to its unequalled market reports, both local and otherwise In the local field its commercial report stands without a rival and can daily be depended upon as a correct reflection of the prevailing tone and changes of the market. In this respect the BEE will continue to do good service both to Omaha's jobbing interests and the interests of the thousands of subscribers in hundreds of towns throughout our busy state and lowa.

THE city council of St. Paul, Minnesota, acting upon the suggestion of the board of health, proposes to erect a pesthouse at once, and be prepared for the small-pox, which, it is thought, will make its appearance in that city this winter. Whether it comes or not, it is advisable to be prepared for it. This will apply to Omaha, as well as to any other large city. The best precaution, however, is vaccination, and it should not be negleeted, as the small-pox scourge is liable to find its way into all parts of the United States from Canada, where it has been prevailing to such a fearful extent | thousand, while her private fortune is for several months.

THE discharge of the Rock Springs miners by the Green River grand jury seems to have resulted from a showing of facts which could have brought about no other result. It appeared in evidence that the Chinese had been secretly drilling for some time past and that the fight underground for the possession of a room which had been sold to the coolies led the miners overhead to anticipate a general rising of the Mongolians. It was clearly shown that the Chinese themselves set fire to their houses in order to save the treasure buried under their floors. The facts of the killing are of course undisputed and are much to be deplored as anlawful and unfortunate. But the right parties, as usual, escaped and there seems to have been no evidence against the men under arrest connecting them with the offense. Unquestionably the grand jury took into consideration cirmms ances inducing the outbreak which sould not fall to have a weighty influmee on any body of men and which diffied the responsibility to the shoulfors of the very men who were pushing the prosecution. The Rock Springs trike was the first one which had taken place in cleven years, and the more its muses are investigated the more ground will be found for stinging criticism of the

orporate mismanagement, greed and

appression which precipitated it.

The Ohio Campaign.

The Ohio election takes place on Tuesday. Politicians of all classes and complexions are recking with perspiration on the stump, and beating the tomtoms in every village and hamlet. The papers are filled with charges and countercharges of the contending candidates Halstead's letter, Foraker's breeches Hoadley's war record, and John Shorman's ambitions receive daily consideration. The storm of which is beating upon the astonished voters of the Buckeye state exceeds in sound and fury any of its predecessors. In noise and even in that battle-scarred leader of the states holding October elections.

Those who claim to know, and who ought to know, insist that the real business of the campaign is being done quietly, and so far as is possible in the darkness of committee rooms, far from the noise of the brassy bands and the glare of the torches. Both sides pretend to have knowledge of vast expenditures of money by their opponents and of impending eleventh hour attacks on the character of candidates, which are to be sprung with damaging effect on the eve of the election. It is claimed that McLean has issued a secret circular, which was hardly dry on the paper be fore thousands of others intended to block its effect were rushed from the press by the republican committeemen. In Cleve land, the republican newspapers are refusing to answer prohibition conundrums in their columns because they believe the questioners "are working under the direction of the democratic central committee." Dodging and finesse are the order of the day, combined with the braying of brass bands and outside pyrotechnics, which seem to be producing no marked effect on either side.

The only real and all-pervading issue is how to capture the prohibition vote, and the democracy seem to be making greater headway in this direction than their opponents. A discouraging feature of the situation to republicans is the heavy falling off in the registration in strong republican districts and a corresponding gain in democratic strongholds, but there is really nothing else upon which any fair prediction of coming results can be made.

Durant's Death.

Thomas C. Durant died on Monday in a little village in New York state near Saratoga Springs. To the generation which has settled in Omaha since the completion of the Union Pacific railway. the bare announcement will carry little interest. Old settlers and those sturdy pioneers who fought in and for Omaha in the days of depression before the inception of the great transcontinental line, will recall with various emotions the checkered life of the former president of the Union Pacific. His residence in Omaha during the building of his road is remembered by many of our citizens. With millions of dollars at his disposal, he counted his friends by the thousands. He made and unmade men who have since become prominent in Union Pacific councils or who have unk as completely out of sight as h himself. He threw his money abroad with a lavish hand and laid in others the foundations for fortunes which he found himself unable to construct and perpetuate for himself. For several years the best known and most eagerly sought-after_railway king in the country, he sank completely out of sight after the completion of the Union Pacific and for ten years past only an occasional mention of his name in the public press has kept alive the fading memory of his achievements. It is a most significant commentary on the fickleness of public favor and the instability of fame, that Mr. Durant's death was not considered of enough importance for telegraphic notice in the reports of the associated press. The man who more than any other one man made possible the construction of the Union Pacific, who at his own cost had made the surveys demonstrating the feasibility of the route, who paid for the service of a geologist to determine the great mineral resources of the country, and for years acted as solicitor for stock, organizer of management, and director of construc-

as manager of an obscure railway in the interior of New York state.

tion, died in reduced circumstances and

almost unnoticed, if not quite unknown,

Victoria's Thrift. English radical journals are publishing with a great deal of gusto statements of the immense private fortune of Queen Victoria and the economical methods she uses in her establishment to increase the amount which she will leave to her heirs. They point to the well known fact that when the queen began her reign she was worth all told less than a hundred to-day estimated at a round six million pounds of which four millions are in personal property, such as bonds, consuls and gilt edged foreign securities.

The English tax payer has only himself to blame. Royal grants have continued to be popular in England because they tickled the national vanity in upholding the dignity of the monarchy, Englishmen who have been courageous enough to protest have been sadly ostracised for their independence. The most scandalous feature of Victoria's money making schemes has been her steadily pursued policy of grabbing for her family all the profitable sinceures upon which she could put her hands. There are several hundred of these honorary soft jobs to which the various princes and sons-in-law are attached, all of which draw some sort of pay or salary, As a result the royal family is said to be one

Still for all this, America possesses a score of private fortunes which exceed that of England's queen. Last week three gentlemen in New York tested by trial trip a new electric motor. Their combined wealth estimated at a hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. With Vanderbilt adding up his little competency at two hundred millions, Gould at a hundred and lifty millions and Stanford, Crocker, Mackey and a dozen others following in the rear of the pro-

of the richest in the world.

cession with fortunes estimated at from firty to eighty millions each, Victoria's money bags sink into a comparative insignificance, from which they are only rescued by the occasional and feeble complaints of the gullible and royaltyridden English taxpayer.

THE Farmers' Review, of Chicago, stands by its assertion that the corn crop this year will amount to nearly two billion bushels, it has obtained reports from 1,490 correspondents, representing every county of the ten states which produced about 70 per cent of the entire corn intensity it seems to have no parallel | erop of last year. These correspondents give the area and condition of corn in their sections, and from the figures thus obtained the total yield in the ten great corn states is estimated at 1,430,000,000 bushels, against the 1,251,000,000 bushels reported last year by the agricultural bureau at Washington. If the yield of the rest of the country is reckoned at the official figure of last year, the total crop becomes 1,979,000,000 bushels, and it is almost certain that the crop is larger than that of 1884 in nearly every state. Of course such crop estimates are uncertain, but there is every reason to believe that the total corn crop in the United States will not fall far short of two billion bushels.

Vanderbilt's late deal in the South Pensylvania railroad sale to the Pennsylvania company is receiving a ventilation in the counts which must make all parties concerned feel decidedly uncomfortable. The Philadelphia Record says: "The public has a glimpse only of the extent to which it has been plundered in speculative railroad operations in the fact that a Twombley got three million dollars in the stocks of the South Pennsylvania for his services as a son-in-law of Vanderbilt. Two sons of the omnivorous cormorant each received a pretty present of one hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of the Beech Creek railroad, for which the earnings of that road must pay. After earrying off his enormous swag, Vanderbilt talks of his extreme conservatism in railroad matters. By conservatism he evidently means plundering of the public and betrayal of his associates for the aggrandizement of himself and family."

REV. GEORGE C. BETTS, formerly rector of St. Barnabas church in Omaha, but ior several years past the rector of Trinity Episcopal church in St. Louis, has been named as one of the lifty representative Irish-Americans to be sent to Ireland to assist Parnell in his campaign.

The St. Louis Republican says: "The selection is eminently appropriate, and Father Betts will no doubt maintain his consistency by standing by Ireland in the hour of her peril. Well do the Irish-Americans of St. Louis remember his burning eloquence, though it is now some five years ince the roof of the Grand opera house was shaken by the cheers which followed his courageous declaration that he was ready to enter the front rank against England, with a bible in one hand and a musket in the other. Now that the decisive time is coming we have no doubt that Father Betts will put himself in position to be counted, even if he has to devote both hands to the management of

Two barbers of Mattoon, Illinois, have got into a little scrape by refusing to shave a colored man who has sued them for three thousand dollars damage each. The suits are instituted under the civil rights law passed by the last Illinois legislature, which provides, in addition to civil damages, a penalty for violation of the law a tine of from \$25 to \$500 and imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court. It is questionable whether the complainant in this suit has a good case. We don't see how any one, white or black, can compel a barber to shave him any more than he can force a bootmaker to make him a pair of shoes, or a bootblack to black his shoes.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS has just made the startling discovery that all the land grant railroads are land-grabbers. He is astonished to find that without exception they have made irregular locations and run the road in curved lines, often doubling up on itself in order to secure an extensive land grant. Mr. Sparks researches in ancient history will be watched with interest by the people of Nebraska and elsewhere.

Ex-Governor Moses broke down completely when sentenced in Boston last week to three years' imprisonment, and threatened to commit suicide. He was conveyed in the evening to the penitentiary and placed in a padded cell. That was where Moses was when the lights went out. The ex-governor's vote will be lost to the South Carolina polls for three years to come.

THE board of public works should push the grading of Harney, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, which was ordered by the council at its last meeting. Only four weeks remain in which the grading can be completed before winter sets in. Incidentally, Mr. Coots ought at once to remove that mill from the street and court house grounds.

PITTSBURG merchant tailors have resolved to publish on the programmes of the various theatres the names of the dudes who refuse to pay their tailor bills. We venture to assert that Mr. Boyd would secure a crowded house the first night such a scheme was put into operation in Omaha.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR of the Mormon church, who is hiding to escape prosecution, has issued a pastoral on the polygamy question. Contrary to general expectation, President Taylor still insists that it is the duty of his followers to continue in violation of the laws of the land,

THE Kansas City Times says "it is about time Kansas City is thinking of beginning to make preparations to commence to hustle." The Times is eminently correct. It sees Omaha rapidly closing up the gap in the race for supremacy.

A CHICAGO museum has a collection of twenty-seven live dudes. Omaha could contribute several interesting specimens of this hybrid species.

Dissatisfied With Crook.

The people of Arizona are dissatisfied with the poor success of the campaign against the Apaches and are offering many rewards for Indian scalps when taken by others than these serving in the regular army. They claim that Crook's policy of conciliation has proved itself a failure and that the general in his desire to be considered a great Indian pacifier is sacrificing the people of Arizona on the altar of personal pride and ambition. Press dispatches from Washington announce that it is now known beyond question that the Apache scouts are leading Crook on a wild goose chase in the Sierra Madra mountains while Geronimo is amusing himself by visiting the reservation as opportunity offers to supply himself with bucks and ammunition.

A letter from a prominent Arizonian, which we republish in another column, shows the bitterness of the feeling which is spreading in the territory, as the small results of the Apache campain become more and more apparent. It is, doubtless, somewhat exaggerated, but, unfortunately, just at present its arguments and statements seem to be reinforced by others fully as forcible from a dozen different points in the territory. All tell substantially the same story.

Of course, it is neither fair nor just to judge of the vigor of the Indian campaigning by the results, especially in rocky Arizona, where pursuit is so difficult and capture always problematical. The most severe criticisms of General Crook's treatment of the Apache problem, however, deal with the control of Indians when captured and on the reservation. The people of Arizona, like all inhabitants on an Indian frontier, believe that the only good Indian is a dead

Evening Schools.

It is time for the board of education to be taking up the question of evening schools for the winter. Chicago's are already open, twenty-five in number, and the number is to be increased before the season closes.

Omaha should have at least three good evening schools in her admirable school system. Hundreds of girls, boys, and young men who are forced to work for their living during the day would gladly take advantage of them to obtain the rudiments of an education which they could not secure otherwise. Let it be known and thoroughly advertised that the schools are open, that they are well officered, and that all working people will be welcome, and the attendance will be large.

The failure of evening schools in other cities has been due largely to bad management and inconsiderate arrangements. The hours have been so arranged that attendance after a day's work has been a hardship. The schools should not open until sufficient time has been allowed for supper and a brief rest. They should close in time to allow a good night's rest for pupils who have to be at their workshop, counter or desk early in the morning.

Properly conducted, the evening schools can be made a most important part of our free school system. A large day schools could procure an education elsewhere if no public schools existed. The class which will eagerly take advantage of the evening schools is the very one which most needs the benefits offered by our free school system.

At the last meeting of the council reports was made by the marshal that there were 123 licensed saloons in the city. It was also stated by a member of the council that there are several saloons and dives running without a license. The city attorney should take prompt measures to have these law-breakers suppressed. It is due to the men who pay their license no less than to a proper enforcement of one of the best temperance laws ever passed by a state legislature.

PROBABLY the voungest supreme court judge in the United States is Hon. Sawnie Robertson, who has just been appointed to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench of Texas. He is only thirty-five years old, and is said to be a thorough lawyer.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The present English political campaign abounds is black eyes and drunks, No man will ever be elected to office in Texas who parts his name or hair in the mid-

There are three negro members of the Georgia house of representatives, Two of them are brothers.

Roscoe Conkling has come back with a very red face and a desper sneer than ever. His auburn lock has turned gray. Lady Randolph Churchill is said to disap-grove of woman suffrage. What will Miss prove of woman suffrage, W. Susan B. Anthony say to that?

The new novel, "On Both Sides," which is about to be bought out, is not, as marfy suppose, a history of the political career of Benjamin Flop-over Butler. Beecher says: "Not two months ago I expected to vote the democratic ticket. When I

saw their platform and their candidates the antidote was administered." Hop. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, in a recent interview said he was not in sympathy with civil service reform, and believed that the offices should be filled by administration vinnathizers.

Dr. C. O'Donnel, a red-hot anti-Chinese man and editor of the "Anti-Coolie Dyna-mite," in San Francisco, has taken Dennis Kearney's place as leader of the sand lot element in that city.

MEN AND WOMEN.

Now that Nevada is married, the entrance of Dakota to the union is looked for. Colonel John A. Joffee is reading the proof of his new volume of doggered in New York. Mrs. Morlarity, lately deceased, who kept the Yale college chop house, left a fortune of

Ben Pérley Poore, af this recent Essex county. Mass., fair, carried off prizes for the best colts and oxen. Hon. William M. Evarts is envied by many a dyspeptic. He is ble tionally good appetite.

George Bancroft is a great cultivator of roses, and his garden at Washington, though is very charming.

Dr. Mary Walker never looked under the bed for a burglar. She is too much of a man to be afraid of anything. Ladu Hurst accomplished the greatest feat of her life when she lifted a mortgage from her father's farm in Georgia.

Ed Corrigan, of Kansas City, has fairly won the title of king of the turt. His stable of runners have won \$100,000 this season. Beaconsticlä talked in a soft, low voice, Gladstone in medium tones, while Lord Salis-bury, not being so great, talks more loudly. It is believed by many New Yorkers that Rose Elizabeth Cleveland wrote the presi-dent's civil service letter. Grover is thought

to be too slow with his pen to have produced | GENERAL CROOK IN ARIZONA. Ha, ba! It turns out that President Cleve-land was fishing for something more than black best this summer. There was a widow in the Adrondack woods, it seems, and now the report comes that Grover landed her.

THE LECTURE PIELD.

Rev. Joseph Cook will mount the prohibi-Mr. John Fiske is finishing a series of lec-tures on American history, to be delivered during the coming winter

Belya Lockwood eleared \$2,000 from lecturing during the past year. This proves the power of a presidential nomination. Lieutenant Greely says that it cost him more than \$40 to deliver a recent fecture in Mussachuseits at an agricultural fair. None of his expenses were paid. He found that day a colder one than any he ever experienced in the Acade recent

lay a conquired fregion, in the Arctic region, INTERESTING FACTS.

The latest statistics of the Brooklyn bridge receipts show that the annual revenue is about \$300,000. The number of new buildings erected in

New York this year up to this week is some thing over 103,000, The city of Cleveland has thirteen regular steamers, either sailing out of or touching at the port.

Leading silk manufacturers of Switzerland are considering the question of removing their plants to this country.

Two new iron companies, each with a capital stock of \$500,000, have gone into operation in Dunmore and Johnstown, Pa.

Try New Guinea.

New York Herald: The Omaha Bee whispers comfort to the Mormons, who are sorrowing to find that they are not wanted in Mexico. The Bek advises them to go to the Sandwich islands—in fact, to buy the kingdom of Hawaii, which seems to be in the market. The saints cannot do better than follow the BEE's counsel to emigrate to some island in the Pacific ocean. But there are serious objections to the Sandwich islands for their refuge. The United States could not well permit that. New Guinea, all things considered, is the best place for them, and so long ago as 1807-58 Brigham Young had under advisement a plan for moving them there. Try New

Licut. Greely's Ambition.

Chicago Herald: "I was very glad to see the Herald call a halt on the publica-tion of any more Greely Artic reports," said an army officer the other night at the Palmer. "Do you know the army is not very proud of the record Greely made in the Arctic regions? True, he underwent tremendous smierings and perhaps se-cured some valuable scientific results. but the whole army believes that under almost any other army officer that party could have escaped. The criminal blun-der of burning his boats for fuel when, across an open channel twenty miles wide, he had reasons to believe provisions were stored, is quite enough to stamp the man as untit for any great respensibility. But it is not that alone. It may be a delicate subject to refer to, but the killing of Henry and the dreadful cannibalism that followed has prejudiced the army against every one in the expedition. You may remember this feeling was strong enough to defeat Greely's promotion to relevalety, and the aplieutenant coloneley, and the appointment of Brainerd, a most excellent man, by the way, as second lieutenant. There is no objection to compensating the expedition for its sufferings, but the sentiment of the army is opposed to any course that will necessitate personal affiliation with any of them. I was down at Fort Reno in July, where most of the Fifth cavatry is stationed, and the hope was frely expressed by the officers there that for Greely's own sake he would never be compelled to again do dury with his regiment. They do not speak unkindly of him. They simply feel a kind of human repulsion with man who has been through such dreadful experiences. What officers of the Fifth want Greely to do is to go on the retired No doubt his health is permanently broken, and, between you and me, believe the man's spirit is gone, and much of his pride also. I believe, fur-ther," said the officer, "if Greely were to eek a major's commission on the retired list he would meet with no opposition in army circles. But there will always be influence enough to prevent his promo-tion on the active 1st, and also, I think, his return to his regiment."

Millionaire Mackey.

The alleged purpose of Millionaire Mackey to become a candidate for the United States senate from Nevada in place of Millionaire Fair probably has no other existence than that given it by a fertile newspaper imagination. Mackey is not ambitious of political honors, and the story that Mrs. Mackey desires to re-peat in Washington her social triumphs of Paris and London is even less worthy of belief. Mrs. Mackey is not unmindful of her humble origin and she knows that there is no place on the earth's surface where she would have this so persistently thrown at her as in Washington, She certainly cannot wish to be known as a senator's wife for the mere social distinction it would give her, for she al-ready moves in the very highest circles short of royalty known in European society. It is more than likely that Fair will want to succeed himself in the senate and, if he does, he is not likely to encoun ter opposition from anyone, much less Mackey. If Fair does not care enough for the position to pay for it Mackey may help secure it for some republican friend, but the idea that he will himself strive for it is very unlikely. He already has his hands full of schemes in which he has invested heavily, and some of which it is feared, are none too profitable. The impression is quite general among Mr. Mackey's friends that he had better never think of polities. He should, on the other hand, devote more time and effort to protect his immense fortune from the parasites and harpies who are fattening upon it, many of whom, who, if Mr. Mackey did but know it, would bear a good deal of watching.

Window Glass Pirates.

Chicago Herald: A few weeks ago the vindow glass manufacturers of the Pittsburg district, who, it is unnecessary to state, run their works simply to dignify and ennoble American labor, announced a reduction of twenty per cent in wages. The men struck, but they had no resources, and they have just compromised by accepting a reduction of ten per cent. Window glass manufacture is one of the protected monopolies. It is carried on in few localities, by a few capitalists, and employs but few men, comparatively speaking. The tariff tax imposed for more than twenty years by the government in the interest of these men amounts to about two cents a pound on the cheap-est and commonest varieties. That money, amounting to millions in the aggregate and exacted from every man who builds a house in which there is a window, has gone into the pockets of the manufacturers. These few manufacturers are immensely rich. They form combinations,

regulate production and fix prices. Their few workingmen, after three years of de-pression, when nearly all wages have tended downward, are now, at a time when in almost every branch of industry an improvement is noticeable, compelled to accept still another cut in their wages.

THE THANKS OF MANY THOUSAND INVA-LID mothers, worn out with caring for cross and sickly children, have been and will be returned, for the relief and sweet sleep which they and their bables are all received from Dr. Richmand's rights. Mr. Teller, backed by public Samaritan Nervine. \$1.50 at druggists.

A Review of the Indian Wars in that Territory.

How a Handful of Savages Distated Terms of Peace-Our Indian Policy Criticised.

Since the spring of 1881 Arizona has been the national battle ground, says a writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser. On the one side has been arrave I the forces which go to make up the total called civilization; on the other, barbarism. It has been the white against the red. Up to 1875, though a great many white people had been killed, there had been no whotesale staughtering. Since then there have been three wars, and 1881, 1883 and 1885 are dates which are burned deep into the brams and hearts of Arizonians, and will waken for genera-tions to come memories of horrors. In hose years was proved the total ineffic iency of the troops and the incapacity of a government ruling 60,000,000 of people to control a handful of them who were

In 1876 the different branches of the Apache tribe were gathered together within the limits of the white Mountain reservation, and for the first time in the history of the territory a feeling that life and property were secure prevailed. The underbrush in the bottom lands gave place to grain fields, mosquito thickets to orchards, harrenness to manifold results of intelligent labor, the wicking to the cottage, and the signal fires on the mountain top to the glare of the copper smelters at its base. The national wealth was increasing at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year from the gold and silver mines and queenly peace sat enthroned in the land. A phantom queen she proved, sit

ting on a phantom throne.
Diable, a chief of the Wlute Mountain Apaches, was dead, and Knock-a-de Klenny, a medicine man, offered, for a present of ponies and trinkets, to bring him back to life. The price was paid and the performance begun. The man-tle of God had not touched the shoulders of the Indian and he failed. The White mountains clamored for a fulfilment of the contract. Knock-a-de-Klenny told them that he could not succeed till th corn was ripe and the white man driven from the land. As soon as the corn ripened another medicine dance was It was feared that the race hate of he Indians would be fanned into a flame by the medicine man, and so the Indian agent, J. C. Tiflany, invoked the aid of

the military.
On August 29, 1881, Col. Carr, then in command at Camp Apache, accompa-nied by less than one hundred soldiers and some Indian scouts, went to disperse he Indians and arrest the medicine man. The night following the arrest the troops camped on the Cibicu. No precautions were taken to prevent a surprise, and they were attacked by a party of White Mountains, assisted by the scouts they had brought with them, and nine men and an officer, Capt. Hentig, were killed One Indian, the medicine man, was killed, and he was under arrest. Col Carr retreated to Camp Apache, leaving stores and ammunition behind him, and he was again attacked under the very walls of his fort. Two of the chiefs who were engaged in the tight, George and Bonito, were afterward arrested by the Indian agent, taken to Camp Thomas or the 25th of September, and turned over to Gen. Wilcox. Within ten hours one of them was paroled and the other clad in a United States uniform and enlisted as a scout. Dandy Jim and one other Indian were executed for the killing of Capt, Hentig. It is the only instance the writer remembers where an Apache was executed for killing a waite man. There would not have been any punishment if the victims had been settlers.

The Chirichauas, the most warlike and dreaded of all the Apaches, hear l of the victory of the White Mountains, and grew thirsty for blood. Ezra Hoag was n charge of them, and possessing much nfluence, held them for some time to He could have continued to hold them, but an order issued by Gen-eral Wilcox aroused their passions, and Juli, Geronimo and Natchez, with seven-ty-live of the band, broke for Mexico, destroying property and killing as they went. Troops were put in motion, but they never overtook the murderers. At Clear Springs, General Wilcox, with several troops of eavalry, saw the burning houses and the Indian column beyond but he did not go in pursuit. The In-had their wives and children with them, and the cattle they had stolen, and their grass-bellied ponies were laden with plunder, but the troops, mounted on good horses, could not overtake them. The Chiricahuas got safely into Mexico, and the troops captured a squaw.

In 1883, Gen. Crook, then in command, placed one of his subordinates, Capt, Crawford, at the San Carlos agency. conflict followed between the civil and military authorities. The Indians became discontented—they had two masters to serve. Runners went from the reservation into the Sierra Madres, and arms and ammunition were sent to Geronimo. The military authorities were informed of what was going on, but they made no effort to stop it. Letters were sent to Washington begging for protection, and assurances given that another war was imminent. Still no notice was taken. In the early part of May, a Mexican was killed near the line, and that was the beginning of a raid so sanguinary and horrible that it shocked for the nonce the Indian lovers in the east. The war, if that can be called a war in which unarmed non-combatants were killed on their doorsteps, and armed soldiers hugged their barracks, lasted less than two weeks. Scores of people were killed, thousands of dollars' of property destroyed and the Indians were safely back in their mountain retreat before Gen. Crook had started in pursuit. Five forts—Bowle, Grant, Thomas, Hirachuca and Lowell—all containing soldiers, lay between the most northern point reached by the raiders and the Mexican line. This is the foulest stain on the escuteheon of the American army. The soldiers did not lack conrage nor the subordinates skill; but General Crook was handicapped by his personal ambit ons and they would be interfered with if by killing the Indian fiends he did violence to the pro-Indian sentiment of the east. After a conference with the Gevernor of Sonora, Gen. Crook the Chiricahuas in the Sierra Madres. He did not find them; they found him, and dictated such terms as never before were given by a hundred men to ar army with 69,000,000 of people behind it So powerless was he with his two hundred soldiers that the squaws of the hundred soldiers that the squaws of the nostiles came into his camp and took the cartridges out of the belts of his Indian scouts. These scouts were a standing proof of Gen. Crook's lack of judgment and his ignorance of the Indian character. They belonged to a tribe that has always been disaffected, and which has internarried with the Chiricahuas. There were Yumas, Tontos and Mohaves, traditional foes of the Chiricahuas, who could have been employed, and who would have cleaned them off the face of the earth as the syclone

the the face of the earth as the cyclone cleans the driftwood from the lake. Gen. Crook brought a lot of non-combatants back with him. Menths afterward little

bands of the Indians came back killing

on the way and bringing with them mer-chandise that paid no duty and which was sold for their benefit, while the own-

dlans should not be returned to the servation, but General Crook, was stronger than the secretary of the interibrought back to be fed and clothed and made ready for 1885. It would be premature to write the history of the late war, because it is not yet over; but when it is written it will be the record of another series of teagedies in which devas-tated homes, disemboweled men, women with their breasts cut of and brained sables will fill many of the pages. same slory of military incapacity must

With all the machinery which this great government possesses in statute books and arsenals, it is not powerful enough to reach this band of sayage mur-derers. United States marshals and county sheriffs have tried in vain. Crook with the wonderful magic of his power, can negative them all. The Chiricahua walks the reservation with unfettered limbs, his belt full of cartridges, and his heart full of hell.

SUPPEME COURT, NEBRASKA.

DECISIONS RENDERED OCT. 6, 1885. Phonix Insurance Co. vs. Lemke. Error from Lancaster county. Judgment of district court reversed, justice court affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

1. Where an action is brought on a promisory note before a justice of the peace, and the note is copied by him into is docket and a summons issued thereon

t is a sufficient bill of particulars. 2. Where the justice has in his possesion the instrument on which the action is brought and there is no affidavit of the defendant made and filed with him denyng its execution nor any defense made to the action, the justice may render judgment on such instrument although the plaintiff fail to appear.

John C. Watson vs. Peter Ulbrick. Appeal from Otoe county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

1. A purchaser in good faith of lands, the title of which was acquired through ju-dicial proceedings upon constructive service will not be affected by the subsequent opening of the decree under sec-

2. Where a decree is vacated under section 82 of the code and an answer filed by the defendant denying the facts stated in the petition and praying for a dismisal of the action, the subsequent dismissal of the suit by the plaintiff will not affect the title of a purchaser in good faith while the decree was in full force.

James F. Lansing vs. P. P. Johnson, error trom Lancaster county. Opinion by Reces J. 1. The verdiet of the jury being con-

sistent with the instructions of the court and the evidence, the judgment thereon will be affirmed, there being no error in the instructions. Dierks vs. Wellage, error from Lancaster county; affirmed. Opinion by Reese J. A person taking up stock for tres-pass upon cultivated lands under the

provisions of the herd law of 1871 requires no lien upon such stock unless he comply substantially with the provisions of the act. Bucher vs. Wagoner, 13 Neb., 424.2. Where the taker up of trespassing stock, upon the application of the owner so to do, refuses to appoint an arbitrator for the purpose of ascertaining the damage done, after an arbitrator has been selected upon the part of the owner, but

owner may maintain replevin therefor. Tessier V. Lockwood Englebart & Co. Error from Cage county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, Ch. J.

demands the payment of a specific sum of money, he thereby loses his right to the possession of the stock and the

1. The grounds or causes for the issunnee of an order of attachment, being divided and separated into nine groups, or subdivisions, in the section of the statute providing therefor, each group or subdivision constitutes but one ground or cause, and the whole of either one of such groups or subdivisions may be stated in the language of the statute in an affidavit for an order of attachment, although it contains more than one distinct allegation separated from each other, by the disjunctive conjunction, or, when more than one of such groups or subdivisions are used, in an affidavit,

and 2. Where from the record before the court it appears that the person who who made the affidavit for an order of attachment is the plaintiff, or one of several plaintiffs, the attachment will not be quashed although the affidavit no direct allegation that the affiant is tho plaintiff or one of the plaintiffs.

the should be united by the conjunction

3. It is not a fatal objection to an attachment that it may be deducable from an examination of the petition, or bill of particulars that some part of the amount stated in the allidavit for attach-

ment is not yet due.

4. In an action for goods, wares and merchandise, it is not a fatal objection to an order of attachment issued therein, that the same fails to state the plaintiff's claim so as to show whether or not the defendant is entitled to the maximum of exemption against the same.

5. A claim on the part of the deten-dant which he will be entitled to set off against the claim of a plaintiff must be one, upon which he could at the date of the commencement of the suit have maintained an action on his part against the plaintiff. Simpson vs. Jennings, 13

Neb , 671. 6. The judgment of a foreign court against a person domiciled in this where it appears by the record that up personal service of process was had upon such defendant and that he made no appearance to the action, will not have full force and effect in this state.

Nelson v. Johansen. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Reese, J.

1. Where upon a jury trial an instruction by which it is sought to recover the whole case made by the party asking it, all the essential elements of the case should be embodied in the instruction-

otherwise it is not error to refuse it.
2. There an infant plaintiff of the age of eleven years, resided with the defendant; and where it was his duty to keep such infant properly clothed, if she left his house on a very cold day to return to her own house a mile and a half distant and defendant had, through violation of his duty, and through negligence failed to provide sufficient clothing and she was by reason thereof hadly frozen, the de fendant would be liable for such dama ges as were chargeable to his want of

care.

3. Where the testimony is conflicting a verdict will not be set uside as against the weight of evidence unless such verdict is clearly and manifestly wrong.

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